

UNIVERSITY  
OF MICHIGAN  
CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL  
EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS  
JULY 14 1951

PERIODICAL  
READING ROOM

Supplement to  
**THE WORLD TODAY**

Published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International  
Affairs, Chatham House, St James's Square, London, S.W.1

Annual subscription 17s. 6d. Per copy 9d.

In the United States, the Chronology may be obtained from the Royal  
Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office,  
542 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N.Y. Annual subscription \$3.50;  
per copy 20 cents.

Volume VII No. 13

21 June—4 July 1951

AGREEMENTS: ANGLO-EGYPTIAN STERLING BALANCE	380
ANGLO-ITALIAN ON ITALIAN PROPERTY IN LIBYA	385
ARAB LEAGUE	380
COLOMBO PLAN	379
CONFERENCES: COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE MINISTERS	379-80
FOUR-POWER, PARIS	381, 384
INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE	
UNIONS	388
INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST	388-9
DISORDERS: ALGERIA	382
INDO-CHINA	388
ISRAELI-JORDAN	389
MALAYA	392
SIAM	399
DISPUTES: KASHMIR	388-90
KOREA	390-2, 400, 402-3
PERSIAN OIL	383-6, 388, 393-9, 401-3
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: E.C.A. AND O.E.E.C.	381, 393
GOVERNMENT CHANGES: MALTA	392
MUTUAL DEFENCE ASSISTANCE	402
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY	381, 385-6, 392-3, 403
POINT FOUR PROGRAMME	380
SCHUMAN PLAN	382-3, 389
SPEECHES: M. ALPHAND ON FRENCH DEFENCE POLICY	381
MR MILTON KATZ ON THE COLD WAR	381-2
PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON KOREA	403
STATEMENTS: BRITISH NOTE TO PERSIA	397
MR CASEY ON JAPAN	378
MR GAITSKELL ON BRITISH ECONOMY	386
MR NOEL-BAKER ON OIL SUPPLIES	384
ORDER IN COUNCIL AFFECTING NIGERIAN CONSTITUTION	379
MR WILSON ON U.S. DEFENCE	403-4

**ARGENTINA.** 21 June—The Government Press announced that the police had discovered a plot to assassinate Gen. and Senora Perón and many Government officials and Army leaders and to overthrow the Government. The organizers of the alleged plot were said to include persons of various shades of political opinion, retired military officers, the anti-Argentine foreign press, and certain foreign news agencies.

It was reported that on 20 June the Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill expropriating *el Intransigente*, the Radical provincial paper.

22 June—*Press Restrictions.* A Government decree was reported which made telegraph companies responsible for views transmitted abroad by their leased teletype circuits. Two U.S. agencies and one French agency were stated to be affected.

24 June—It was reported that the Government had published the names of five junior Army officers alleged to be implicated in subversive activities.

26 June—Dr Balbin, Radical leader in the Chamber of Deputies, was arrested on a charge of disrespect to President Perón.

30 June—The Government announced the arrest of fifteen persons, including two army officers, in connection with a plot against the regime.

**AUSTRALIA.** 21 June—*Japan.* In a statement on Japan in the House of Representatives, Mr Casey, Minister for External Affairs, said that the Government had sought safeguards against Japanese remilitarization in the peace treaty, including limitations on naval reconstruction. The United States and other countries contended, however, that such limitations could only be effective with Japanese consent, as it would be impracticable to enforce their observance and restrictions on Japanese sovereignty would militate against her close association with the free world. Mr Casey also said that the Government had pressed the view that Japan could pay reparations from external assets and from her stock of bullion without endangering her economy.

22 June—*Cocos Islands.* The Minister for External Affairs announced that the administration of the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean would be transferred from the Singapore Government to Australia, to enable Australia to develop an air route to South Africa.

26 June—*Sabotage.* The Government announced that an attempt had been made to damage the aircraft carrier, H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, to prevent her departure to Korea.

2 July—*Egypt: Suez Canal.* It was reported that Australia had protested to Egypt against restrictions on Suez Canal shipping.

3 July—Naval ratings were transferred to the liner *Aorangi*, due to sail for Vancouver on 5 July, in the place of sixty-nine seamen who had 'resigned' on 4 June. Eleven of the fifty-one dockers who were working the cargo walked off as a protest.

**AUSTRIA.** 3 July—Grant of E.P.U. credit (see *Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 29 June—*Nigeria*. An order in Council setting up a new Nigerian Constitution was promulgated by the King. The order provided for a central legislature and three regional legislatures with a Council of Ministers and three regional executive councils, thus increasing regional autonomy within a united Nigeria. The Council of Ministers would be composed of twelve Ministers (three without portfolio) and six official members. The regional legislatures would have powers of legislation on a prescribed range of subjects, and the central legislation would have full powers of legislation on all subjects. Assent to a regional Bill would be subject to the Central Council's approval.

BURMA. 1 July—It was reported that Sao Khun Hkio, Foreign Minister, had said that 'nothing would make his Government change its policy of strict neutrality' in spite of the attempt of 'interested quarters' to make the Government abandon that policy.

CANADA. 21 June—*Exports to China*. The House of Commons defeated an Opposition motion that the Government should withdraw an exemption granted to a Chinese shipping company which enabled it to operate seven ships under Canadian registry between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton. Mr St Laurent, Prime Minister, said that nothing but authorized goods could be shipped from Hong Kong and that as Portugal was a member of the North Atlantic Treaty it was fair to assume, until there was contrary evidence, that the same was true of Macao.

25 June—Mr Lester Pearson on the *North Atlantic Treaty* (q.v.).

4 July—Royal visit (see *Great Britain*).

CHINA. 21 June—A despatch from Hong Kong said that Chinese newspapers had reported 284 executions of counter-revolutionaries in Shanghai on 15 June and 122 in Sian (Siking) on 12 June. The despatch said that official figures gave the total of executions in Shanghai as 1,000 and in Sian as over 200.

24 June—*Korea: Mr Malik's Truce Proposal*. The official *People's Daily* declared that Mr Malik's proposal (see *United Nations*) was 'fully endorsed by the Chinese people'.

1 July et seq. For Communist and further communications re Korean truce negotiations (see *Korea*).

COLOMBO PLAN. 1 July—The Plan came formally into effect. A message of support was sent by Mr Gaitskell, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, to fellow members of the Consultative Committee.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE. 21 June—The Conference opened in London with Mr Shinwell, British Defence Minister, in the chair. The representatives present included: the Australian, New Zealand, and South African Defence Ministers, the Minister of Finance from Southern Rhodesia, the British C.I.G.S., and the Australian and South African Chiefs of

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE (*continued*)  
General Staff. The Canadian High Commissioner and the Chairman of the Canadian Joint Staff, London, attended as observers.

Mr Shinwell later told the press that the Conference was primarily concerned with the Middle East. It would discuss both the political and military situation, the possible contributions of the various countries, strategy, and questions of equipment, liaison, training, and transport. Strategy in the Pacific would also be considered.

26 June—The conference ended. A final communiqué said that a present had agreed that the Middle East must be defended in the event of aggression and had recognized the need for contributions from all countries represented for the defence of the free world.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 1 July—It was reported that the Executive Committee of the Communist Party had decided, in view of the serious food situation, to decentralize the control of State farms.

It was also reported that the Government had announced that, in view of the abundance of money held by the workers, the price of goods sold in the free market would be substantially increased. Meat and hardware particularly would be affected.

2 July—The trial began in Prague of Mr Oatis, the American head of the Associated Press bureau in Prague, and three Czech employees of the bureau on a charge of espionage. It was reported that Mr Oatis had not been allowed legal aid and U.S. Embassy officials had not been allowed to visit him since his arrest.

3 July—It was learned that since the arrest of Mr Oatis all western press correspondents had left Czechoslovakia.

Protest by American Newspaper Guild *re* Oatis trial (*see United States*).

4 July—Mr Oatis was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and the three Czechs to sixteen, eighteen, and twenty years' respectively.

U.S. statement on the trial (*see United States*).

EGYPT. 25 June—*Point Four*. Parliament agreed to accept aid from the United States under the Point Four programme. No vote was taken owing to the absence of a quorum.

1 July—*Anglo-Egyptian Sterling Balance Agreement*. The agreement, which was signed in Alexandria, provided for the immediate release by Britain of £25 m. and the equivalent of \$40 m. from Egypt's blocked credit of £230 m. The United Kingdom would also allow Egypt £10 m. a year from 1952 to 1960 and an additional £5 m. from 1961 under her policy of widening the use of sterling. In addition, the United Kingdom undertook to supply Egypt with petroleum to the value of £11 m. annually.

2 July—*Arab League Security Pact*. The Senate ratified the Pact.

FINLAND. 28 June—*Trade Unions*. The Trades Union Federation decided by 143 votes to 63 to withdraw from the Communist-directed World Federation of Trade Unions.

FORMOSA. 25 June—E.C.A. A U.S. spokesman announced a grant of \$20 m. from E.C.A. funds for military aid to the Chinese Nationalists. He said the grant represented a broadening of E.C.A. fundamental operating principles in Formosa and was designed to meet increased military expenditure without imposing an additional strain on civilian economy.

FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE. 21 June—Mr Davies (U.K.) read out a statement on behalf of the western Powers declaring that continuation of the Paris talks was considered useless as a result of the Soviet position and that the last western proposal for a Foreign Ministers' conference contained in their Note of 15 June remained open and if the Soviet Union decided to accept it, it could do so through diplomatic channels. Mr Davies then analysed the Soviet reply of 19 June, asserting that the Soviet argument that non-inclusion of the Atlantic Treaty would place the Soviet Union in a position of inequality was typical Soviet propaganda which would deceive nobody. Mr Gromyko repeated former accusations that the western Powers wished to increase tension.

FRANCE. 22 June—R.P.F. At a press conference in Paris, Gen. de Gaulle outlined the policy of the French People's Rally. He said it would act as a separate group but would not oppose constructive measures proposed by others, although it would never support the present party system. His foreign programme was based on an understanding between France and Germany as the nucleus of a European defence system. He described the North Atlantic Treaty as little more than a catalogue of intentions.

24 June—Disorder in Algeria (see *French North Africa*).

25 June—Franco-German Kehl Harbour Convention (see *Germany*).

28 June—North Atlantic Treaty. General Gruenther, Chief of Staff to Gen. Eisenhower, said in a speech to the American Club in Paris that at the present rate of progress the disproportion of forces between east and west would have disappeared in a year's time. He admitted that at present the means did not exist of defending Europe.

29 June—Defence. M. Hervé Alphand, French representative on the N.A.T. Council of Deputies, said in a speech to the French Diplomatic Press Association that the main principles of French strategic policy were: (1) the defence of Europe as far east as possible and the repudiation of any conception involving a temporary abandonment of the continent; (2) the defensive character of the Atlantic Treaty, and (3) that rearmament should not be allowed to disrupt western economy. He said the same principles guided the work of the European Army conference and he explained French views regarding a German contribution to western defence within the framework of a European army and the economic powers of the supra-national authority which would control that army.

4 July—In a speech to the Anglo-American Press Association, Mr Milton Katz, retiring E.C.A. representative in Europe, said he considered the three essential conditions for victory in the cold war were:

FRANCE (*continued*)

(1) the withdrawal of the Red Army behind its own frontiers; (2) substantial reduction in Soviet armaments; (3) freedom of movement for people, information, and ideas inside and outside the Soviet orbit. He said that America believed that a free world could only be built with the help of an expanding European economy and that it was quite possible to expand simultaneously both rearmament and civilian production. To increase productivity the workers must have the incentive of a share in the increased production.

**FRENCH NORTH AFRICA.** 24 June—A clash occurred in the Oran department in western Algeria between a group of ten French soldiers and Algerian nationalists. The Foreign Legion was called out to assist gendarmes, and twelve arrests were made.

25 June—About 1,300 Moslem workers struck in protest against the previous day's arrests.

2 July—*Algeria.* Prison sentences ranging from six months to ten years were passed in Algiers on 120 Algerian Nationalists for acts prejudicial to the security of the State. The men were accused of belonging to a para-military organization having illegal arms dumps.

**GERMANY.** 22 June—*West Germany. Trade Unions.* Herr Fette was elected president of the Federation of German Trade Unions (the D.G.B.). In a speech afterwards he supported the Schuman Plan.

24 June—Herr Fette, in closing the trade union congress, said that co-determination in industry must be extended and that remilitarization was essential to security.

Dr Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor, addressing the annual conference of the Christian Social Union at Reichenhall, emphasized the importance of European unity and said that Germany must contribute to its defence. He appealed for national unity, but said the Government would pursue its policy alone if necessary.

25 June—Discussions on German debts (*see Great Britain*).

*Kehl Harbour Convention.* A Franco-German convention regarding the joint administration of the harbour at Kehl, Strasbourg, was initialled at Freiburg.

26 June—*Berlin: Inter-zonal Trade.* East German and Federal Government negotiations for a new inter-zonal trade agreement were broken off.

27 June—*Berlin: Trade.* It was reported that the three western Commandants had proposed to M. Dengin, head of the Soviet Control Commission, that trade talks should open on 5 July and should include measures for 'ensuring the normal flow of legal trade' as well as the prevention of illegal trade in both directions.

It was reported that since 18 July the Soviet authorities had been approving bills of lading sent without certificates of origin.

*West Germany: Schuman Plan.* The *Bundesrat* (Upper House) recommended unanimously that before ratification of the plan a binding undertaking must be given by the Powers concerned that the Ruhr

uthority, the Allied Coal and Steel Control Groups, the limitation of steel production and other allied controlling rights in heavy industry, would be abolished upon the Plan coming into force. The Chamber also recommended the Government to seek a satisfactory settlement on the ownership of coal mines and steel plants and the coal sales organization; to press for investment capital from the Allies in heavy industry; and to obtain a declaration that measures of the High Authority would not lower social insurance benefits or limit freedom to negotiate wage agreements. Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, said that the U.S. and British High Commissioners had given assurances that the Ruhr Statute would be abolished when the Plan came into force.

28 June—*Berlin: Inter-zonal Trade.* Talks were resumed regarding an extension of the interim inter-zonal trade agreement due to expire on 2 July. Herr Rau, an east German deputy Prime Minister, said in a published interview that if a new agreement were not concluded by the time the interim agreement expired, the subsidiary agreements governing the supply of electricity and brown coal from east Germany to west Berlin would expire simultaneously.

29 June—*West Germany: Economy.* Mr Cattier, former economic director of the U.S. High Commission and chief of the E.C.A. mission in west Germany, criticized in Frankfurt the Federal Government's policy of free economy as being an anachronism and a luxury at a time when a maximum effort was necessary for defence.

4 July—*West Germany: Reparations.* The Allied High Commission announced in a letter to Dr Adenauer that there were no longer any legal barriers to the restoration to their German owners of Reichsmark shares held abroad. The High Commission rejected a protest against the allied seizure of German-owned foreign bonds as reparations (see 12 June), and said that the bonds seized were merely certificates representing property rights in foreign countries. International agreements had been made to dispose of such German foreign assets and the action taken was not an extension of the reparations programme.

**GREAT BRITAIN.** 21 June—*Persia.* A telegram was sent to the International Court at The Hague asking it to instruct Persia to refrain from any action which might prejudice a settlement of the dispute.

In a debate on Persia in the Commons, Mr Eden, Conservative, said that evacuation by the British from Persia would be disastrous and that if the refineries were closed down it would lead to the economic collapse of Persia and almost certainly of the Persian State. He asserted that the Government's Egyptian policies and their weakness in dealing with Egyptian restrictions on Suez Canal shipping had had their repercussions on events in Persia. Mr Morrison, Foreign Secretary, replying to the debate, restated the Government's willingness to negotiate, and said that any interruption in the flow of oil would benefit the Tudeh Party. He refused to give details of possible military movements and said that the Government did not want evacuation but wished British personnel to remain in Persia. If 'anything untoward' happened, he did not think the loss of oil would be 'absolutely devastating'. He denied

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

allegations of unfriendly action on the part of U.S. oil companies and said that on the contrary much help and co-operation had been received from both them and the State Department.

**Poland.** Mr Ede, Home Minister, said in answer to a question that deportation orders had been made against thirteen Poles for transmitting information to the Polish Government about Poles in the United Kingdom.

**22 June—Persia.** Mr Noel-Baker, Minister of Fuel and Power, stated that if Persian oil supplies were cut off the annual loss would be 7½ tons of crude oil and 22 m. tons of refined oil. Against this, 6 m. tons of crude oil could be found from other sterling sources, and 8 m. tons could be refined in other plants. Taking stocks and emergency measures into account, the actual deficit should only be about 3 or 4 m. tons which was small compared with the annual world output of 500 m. tons.

**Application to International Court of Justice** (*see United Nations International Court of Justice*).

**Transfer of Cocos Islands to Australia** (*see Australia*).

**25 June—Mr Lester Pearson on the North Atlantic Treaty** (*q.v.*).

**German Debts.** Preliminary discussions on German debts opened in London between the tripartite commission (representing the U.K., France, and the United States) and representatives of British, U.S., and French creditors. Observers appointed by the Belgian, Dutch, Swedish and Swiss Governments were also present.

**Persia.** Mr Jackson, deputy chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and leader of the Company's recent delegation to Persia, told the press that no commercial company could accept the nationalization law as it stood because it meant that there would be no profit for the company. He said the industry was 'a 95 per cent export matter', and so far as export was concerned, the refinery would have to close for at least a year if the Persians took over. If tankers ceased to take oil away, production could only continue for two or three weeks because storage capacity was limited.

**Hungary.** Mr Younger, Minister of State said in answer to a question in the Commons that in view of the persecution of religion in Hungary the Government were preparing for submission to the United Nations evidence of Hungary's violation of the Peace Treaty under the Article guaranteeing freedom of worship.

**Four-Power Conference.** Mr Morrison said in the Commons that the western deputies in Paris had not refused to accept any discussion of the Atlantic Treaty by the Foreign Ministers, but they could not accept its inclusion on the agenda as a subject upon which decisions could be taken, because it was part of the defensive arrangements they had been compelled to make to protect themselves and because it was signed by twelve Powers of whom only three would be present.

**26 June—Persia.** Mr Morrison reported to the House that, as a result of the Persian threat to refuse customs clearance to masters of tankers unless they signed receipts acknowledging the oil to be the property of the National Iranian Oil Company, the Anglo-Iranian Company

with the concurrence of the Government, had ordered all tankers to leave Abadan forthwith, if necessary after unloading oil shipped. Mr Morrison drew attention to the serious implications for British employees of the Persian anti-sabotage measure if it became law and said that Mr Drake, the Company's General Manager, had already been accused of sabotage and had therefore been instructed to go to Basra. He declared that if the Persian Government persisted in such measures the Company would be compelled to cease operations at Abadan within a few days and a serious situation would be caused. He repeated that if the Persian Government failed in their responsibility to ensure the protection of British subjects, the British Government would be compelled to assume it themselves. He assured the House that preparations had been made and the cruiser *Mauritius* ordered to the vicinity of Abadan. He concluded with a renewed assurance of willingness to negotiate a settlement.

**Bechuanaland: Tshekedi Khama.** The House of Commons rejected by 300 votes to 279 a Liberal-Conservative motion to end the banishment of Tshekedi Khama from the Bamangwato territory. During the debate, Mr Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, announced that the tribe would be invited to determine at a tribal meeting whether they wished for his return.

**27 June**—A motion by Lord Stansgate in the House of Lords calling for an inquiry into the future of the Bechuanaland Protectorate was rejected by 22 votes to 9. A motion by Lord Salisbury asking for the rescinding of Tshekedi Khama's banishment order was carried against the Government by 50 votes to 25.

**Persia.** Mr Attlee discussed the Persian situation with Opposition leaders at the request of Mr Churchill.

Sir Noel Charles on Anglo-Turkish relations (*see Turkey*).

**28 June—Italy: Libya.** An Anglo-Italian agreement was signed in London providing for the release of Italian private property in Libya and the indemnification of the British Government against any claims.

**29 June—Persia.** Mr Morrison telegraphed a message to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's staff in Persia, warning them that the refinery might have to close down and expressing the hope that they would remain together in the present crisis. He assured them that measures for their protection would be taken by the Government.

**30 June—British Note to Persia (*see Persia*).**

Persian oil dispute before the International Court (*see United Nations, International Court of Justice*).

**1 July—North Atlantic Treaty.** During a speech at Manchester, Mr Shinwell, Defence Minister, said that he believed that, if rearmament ceased to become necessary, the North Atlantic Treaty could develop into an organization for the promotion of economic recovery, social advancement, and culture.

Anglo-Egyptian sterling balance agreement (*see Egypt*).

**2 July—Korean Truce.** Mr Morrison reported to the House the message received from Peking in reply to Gen. Ridgway's message proposing a meeting of representatives to discuss truce terms (*see Korea*).

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

**Persia.** A Cabinet meeting on the Persian situation was attended by Mr Drake, general manager in Persia of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and by the Chiefs of Staff.

The Press Department of the Iranian Embassy in London issued a statement denying 'tendentious' rumours that foreigners in Iran were exposed to danger and asserting that the situation there was calm and normal. It stated that the anti-sabotage Bill had not been directed against the British employees and had been withdrawn. British threats were abhorrent to the Persian people and the Iranian Government felt justified in referring to competent international organizations and had protested to the Iraqi Government.

**4 July—Canada.** It was announced that Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh would visit Canada in October.

**Finance.** Mr Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House that the gold and dollar surplus of the sterling area during the second quarter of 1951 amounted to \$54 m. compared with \$360 m. in the first quarter and \$398 m. in the last quarter of 1950. Receipts under E.R.P. for allotments made before the end of 1950 amounted to \$55 m. compared with \$98 m. in the first quarter and \$145 m. in the last quarter of 1950. Gold and dollar reserves amounted to \$3,867 m. compared with \$3,758 m. on 31 March, and \$3,300 m. on 31 December 1950.

Mr Gaitskell gave the press an analysis of the U.K. economic situation at the end of May. He said that, with regard to the U.K. balance of payments and the general sterling-dollar position the situation was becoming increasingly difficult and exports would have to be further increased. Industrial production was 5 per cent higher than in the same months of 1950 but well below the 9 per cent increase in 1950 as a whole. Personal spending was £200 m. higher than in the same period of 1950, representing a 5 per cent increase in consumption after eliminating the price increase, and the gap between imports and exports was widening. Mr Gaitskell gave a warning regarding the fuel situation and said that economy in consumption was essential. Speaking of Persia, he said that the extra dollar cost in replacing Persian oil was likely to amount to \$350 m. a year.

**Turkey and Greece: North Atlantic Treaty.** Mr Davies in a written parliamentary reply referred to rumours in the Turkish press and denied that the Government opposed the accession of Turkey and Greece to the North Atlantic Treaty. He said the matter was still under discussion with the allies concerned.

**Korea.** Mr Crawley, Parliamentary Secretary, Air Ministry, said in reply to a question in the Commons that 248 U.N. aircraft had been destroyed in Korea, and 418 enemy aircraft, of which 118 were MIG 15's, had been destroyed or damaged.

**GREECE. Erratum** (No. 12, p. 352, 6 June). For the sentence: 'It was reported that the King had accepted the resignation of some of the more controversial court officials', please substitute: 'It was reported

that the King had refused the resignations of the Members of the Court. It was learned that the abolition of the King's Political Bureau, of which Mr Metaxas was Director, had been announced on 31 May.'

21 June—The Greek Army announced that two rebel Communist bands of twenty-seven men, which had entered Greece from Bulgaria and had been operating in Thrace, had been exterminated during the last four weeks.

26 June—*Korea.* Mr Venizelos, Prime Minister, announced that, in response to the U.N. appeal for more troops, the Greek force of 1,000 men in Korea would be doubled.

1 July—It was reported that as a result of the withdrawal of the support of the Democratic-Socialist leader, Mr Papandreu, Mr Venizelos, Prime Minister, had submitted the Government's resignation to King Paul.

2 July—The King urged political party leaders to co-operate in forming a strong Government. In spite of this appeal party leaders failed to reach agreement.

3 July—Grant of E.P.U. credit (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

The King solved the Government crisis by asking Mr Venizelos to stay in office until the new electoral law should be passed.

4 July—British statement on Greek accession to the North Atlantic Treaty (*see Great Britain*).

**HUNGARY.** 22 June—*Archbishop Grosz.* The trial opened in Budapest of Archbishop Grosz and eight other accused. All the prisoners pleaded guilty.

25 June—British statement (*see Great Britain*).

28 June—Archbishop Grosz was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment; another accused was sentenced to death; and five others received sentences varying from eight to fourteen years' imprisonment. A retrial was ordered for the remaining two defendants.

Bishop Hamvas of Csanad, who was mentioned in the trial of Archbishop Grosz as having been implicated in the alleged plot, wrote to the Prime Minister regretting his acts against the Government.

2 July—*United States.* A Hungarian Note to the United States demanded the recall of three members of the U.S. Legation Staff in Budapest whose 'active part' in the plot of Archbishop Grosz had been 'unquestionably proved' in the trial. The Legation was also asked to close down the library, cinema, and music room of the U.S. Information Service which were alleged to be serving as 'cover for espionage and diversionary activities'.

3 July—In compliance with the Hungarian demand, the U.S. Legation closed the offices of the U.S. Information Service. Legation sources estimated that attendance at the library, cinema, and recorded concerts totalled more than 70,000 during the past six months.

4 July—*United States.* A member of the U.S. Legation said that the U.S. State Department rejected the premise that three members of the Legation staff were implicated in the trial of Archbishop Grosz.

INDIA. 24 June—*Constitution (First Amendment) Bill.* A conference of newspaper editors meeting in Bombay passed resolutions calling for action to bring about the repeal of the amendment curtailing freedom of the press.

28 June—*Persia.* It was reported from Delhi that Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, had written to Dr Moussadek, the Persian Prime Minister, advising a peaceful settlement of the oil dispute with Britain.

1 July—Statement on Kashmir (*see Kashmir*).

2 July—*Kashmir.* Dr Frank Graham, U.N. mediator in the Kashmir dispute, arrived in Delhi from Pakistan.

INDO-CHINA. 24 June—Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny told the press at Hanoi that the Viet-Minh had experienced in the Day River battle their most serious defeat so far. They had lost 10,000 men of whom 3,500 were killed: 8,000 prisoners had 'chosen freedom' and none had attempted to rejoin the rebels. He forecast another Viet-Minh offensive with the object of recovering lost prestige and ensuring rice supplies.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. 4 July—The second world congress opened in Milan. It was learned that the American Federation of Labour had been prevented by other commitments from contributing to the special fund for regional activities for which an appeal for £250,000 had been launched in February.

Mr Oldenbroek, general secretary, reported that the Confederation embraced eighty-four organizations in sixty-six countries with 52,500,000 members. About half had been formerly in the Communist-dominated W.F.T.U.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE. 30 June—The conference, meeting at Frankfurt, approved the constitution of a new Socialist International of which the stated aims were to strengthen relations between affiliated parties and to co-ordinate their political attitudes and actions by consent. The conference discussed a declaration of the principles of democratic Socialism. These included a list of essential political rights and freedoms and support for the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man and the recognition that some private ownership was consistent with Socialist planning though abuse of private owners' powers must be prevented by the State. The decentralization of economic power wherever compatible with planning aims and the democratic association of workers with the direction of industry were among other stated principles, and a list of basic rights to social security was included. The declaration recognized that economic and social problems could not be solved in isolation and that absolute national sovereignty must be transcended.

2 July—Mr Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party, analysed in a speech to the Conference the world situation and appealed for 'Socialist world action in the struggle for peace' and for an equality of sacrifice between the nations forced to rearm and within those nations.

3 July—At its closing session, the conference approved a resolution supporting the armed defence of the free world. A clause was included which stated that countries not enjoying equality of rights could not be expected to contribute the maximum to common defence.

IRAQ. 28 June—Persian protest against British use of Iraqi territory for intimidation against Persia (*see Persia*).

ISRAEL. 21 June—Clash on Israeli-Jordan frontier (*see Jordan*).

ITALY. 22 June—A second one-day strike of civil servants for higher wages took place.

27 June—*Schuman Plan*. A six-Power interim committee for the Schuman Plan which had been meeting in Rome since 25 June concluded its work after reaching agreement on the application of the plan after ratification.

28 June—Anglo-Italian agreement on Italian property in Libya (*see Great Britain*).

2 July—U.S.S.R. The Government refused to extend the visas of a group of Soviet artists and asked them to leave Italy. It was stated that the authorities regarded the action as the logical result of the Soviet practice of not extending foreigners' visas unless they were Communists.

JAPAN. 21 June—Admission to I.L.O. (*see United Nations, International Labour Organization*).

25 June—The police arrested forty-three persons—said to be Koreans—for distributing anti-U.S. and anti-United Nations pamphlets in Tokio. Clashes occurred between rival rallies of South Korean and North Korean supporters.

2 July—Following a directive from the Allied Supreme Command, the Government lifted the ban on a further 66,000 persons debarred from public life since the end of the war. It was stated that about 100,000 persons were still affected by the ban and their cases would be reviewed within a few months.

3 July—All members of the Cabinet resigned in order to permit Mr Yoshida to form a new Government.

JORDAN. 21 June—*Israel*. Arab League H.Q. announced that a clash had occurred on 20 June between a force of forty Israelis and Jordanian national guards when the Israelis attacked the Arab frontier village of Beitsurik, five miles west of Jerusalem. Members of the Mixed Armistice Commission found three Israeli dead inside Jordan territory.

KASHMIR. 1 July—Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Indian Minister for the States, accused Pakistan in a broadcast from Srinagar of violations of the cease-fire and said that unless such violations ceased 'graver consequences' would follow. He referred to Pakistan's appeal to the

KASHMIR (*continued*)

Security Council to prevent the convening of a constituent assembly and said: 'The constituent assembly will be convened at the appointed time (September-October) and nothing can stop the Indian or Kashmir Governments from seeing this thing through.'

**KOREA.** 21 June—U.N. patrols entered Kaesong on the main railway line from Seoul to the north. Three enemy attacks on the east and east-central fronts were repulsed.

22 June—A small enemy counter-attack was repulsed north-west of Yanggu on the east-central front. Five enemy MIG-15's were damaged or destroyed in two air engagements. Seven enemy airfields were bombed.

23 June—Enemy activity increased all along the front. It was reported that a five-hour battle had taken place near Korangpo in the west.

South Korean casualties since the beginning of the war were reported to be more than 469,450, including 170,830 killed. Seven million people were homeless.

It was announced that, from July, Commonwealth troops would fight as a formation, the strength of which would be over 20,000.

24 June—U.N. troops were forced to abandon ridges south of Pyonggang after prolonged bayonet fighting. Five Communist attacks on the east-central front were repelled. In the west, fighting took place along the Chorwon-Sibyong road. U.S. aircraft bombed marshalling yards near Sinanju and damaged four MIG 15's which attacked them.

25 June—In a statement issued on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Commander, spoke of the significance of the United Nations' achievement in Korea in organizing the collective strength of the free peoples, and said that the Chinese were deluding themselves if they still hoped to receive from their so-called 'friend' arms in sufficient quantities to enable them to win the war. The arms would not be sent, he said, 'because they would allow China to prevent the domination and eventual absorption of Manchuria by that "friend and ally".

Fighting took place north-west of Yonchon in the west and north-east of Kumhwa in the central sector. The enemy were reported to be showing greater aggressiveness all along the front.

26 June—It was reported that both sides were digging deep defence lines across the whole peninsula. The allies made a four-mile advance in the Kumsong area. One enemy fighter was shot down.

In Washington, Mr Finletter, U.S. Secretary for Air, said that the Chinese air force in Manchuria had grown from 200 in October to approximately 1,000.

*Mr Malik's Truce Proposal (see United Nations, 23 June).* The South Korean Cabinet issued a statement rejecting the truce proposal and saying that any proposal leaving the aggressor in part possession of Korea would be unacceptable.

Gen. Ridgway and Gen. Van Fleet, 8th Army Commander, visited President Syngman Rhee of South Korea at Pusan.

27 June—The Chinese were reported to be building up concentrations of troops and supplies in central and west Korea, especially north of Pyonggang. Allied artillery broke up a number of Chinese attacks between Chorwon and Kumhwa.

Total U.S. casualties were announced in Washington as 76,749 of which 12,670 were killed, 51,919 wounded, and 10,680 missing.

28 June—The South Korean Minister of Information announced that anyone found supporting the Soviet proposal for a cease-fire would be regarded as a traitor and severely punished.

29 June—*Truce Negotiations.* On instructions from President Truman, Gen. Ridgway, C.-in-C. of the U.N. Command, addressed a message to the C.-in-C. of the 'Communist Forces' in Korea, offering to send a representative to discuss an armistice. He proposed that negotiations should take place aboard a Danish hospital ship in Wonsan harbour.

Fighting was reported to be limited to small probing actions in the central sector and a battle for a hill north-west of Yonchon.

1 July—*Truce Negotiations.* A statement signed by Kim Il Sung, Premier of North Korea and Supreme Commander, Korean People's Army, and P'eng Te-huai, Commander Chinese People's Volunteers, in reply to Gen. Ridgway's message of 29 June was broadcast from Peking. It agreed to a meeting of representatives and proposed that it should take place at Kaesong between 10 and 15 July.

Allied forces continued small patrol operations which were met by enemy fire. Allied air attacks on enemy airfields were continued, and the 'iron triangle' area was also bombed.

2 July—U.N. patrols were active along the whole front except in the vicinity of Kaesong. They met scattered but strong resistance. U.N. bombing attacks continued on airfields and communications.

The Communist wireless at Pyongyang claimed that heavy bombing attacks had been made on Uijongbu, Munsan, and Yonchon and seven U.S. aircraft had been brought down. It exhorted Communist troops to fight on bravely and said: 'The Anglo-American aggressors have at last realized the failure of their sinister attempt and that is why they are seeking peace.'

*Truce Negotiations.* Gen. Ridgway broadcast a message to Gen. Kim Il-Sung and Gen. Peng Teh-Huai in reply to their message of 30 June. He agreed to a meeting of representatives at Kaesong on 10 July, or earlier if practicable, and suggested that a preliminary meeting of not more than three liaison officers from each side should take place at Kaesong on 5 July, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in order to prevent delay and avoid losses.

3 July—After three days of bitter fighting, allied infantry captured a peak in the Chorwon-Kumhwa-Pyonggang triangle. Allied aircraft kept up attacks on enemy supply routes and troop concentrations. Pyongyang, Hwangju on the Seoul-Pyongyang railway and the maralling yard at Kyomipo, south-west of Pyongyang, were also bombed.

President Rhee's telegram to President Truman (see *United States*).

4 July—There was a general lull on the fighting front. U.N. aircraft flew 360 missions in observation of Chinese troop movements.

KOREA (*continued*)

*Truce Negotiations.* Generals Kim Il-Sung and P'eng Te-Huai broadcast their acceptance of Gen. Ridgway's proposal of 3 July and suggested that the preliminary meeting of liaison officers should take place at Kaesong on 8 July.

**LIBYA.** 28 June—Anglo-Italian agreement *re* Italian property (*see Great Britain*).

**MALAYA.** 22 June—Transfer of Cocos islands to Australia (*see Australia*).

It was reported that a gang which had terrorized a suburb of Kuala Lumpur for three years had been destroyed by the police who had killed two of the leaders and captured thirty-one others.

26 June—The evacuation began of 1,200 families from the Segambut suburb of Kuala Lumpur who were being moved to a resettlement area near by.

Four bandits were killed near Kuantan, Pahang.

28 June—Bandits killed six police officers and wounded two others in an ambush in Selangor. Two bandits were killed and three wounded.

29 June—Measures were announced to tighten up control of travel between Malaya and foreign countries, particularly Communist-dominated States.

3 July—A tin miner and two constables were killed by bandits in Pahang, and in Wellesley province two Chinese girls were killed and their identity cards taken. Another girl was seriously wounded.

4 July—A bandit leader in the Jelebu area of Negeri Sembilan was killed by security forces.

**MALTA.** 1 July—*New Government.* The formation of a new Coalition Government under the Nationalist Party leader, Dr Olivier, was announced. Two portfolios were held by members of the Malta Workers' Party and the rest by Nationalists.

**NEW ZEALAND.** 24 June—*Census.* Provisional figures for the census of 17 April showed a total population (excluding the islands of Cook, Niue, Tokelau, and western Samoa) of 1,939,703, an increase of 13.95 per cent since 1945.

26 June—*War Emergency Fund.* Lord Freyburg, Governor-General, announced in his speech at the opening of the second Parliamentary session, that the Government proposed to build up a war emergency fund of £100 m. A sum of £5,250,000 would be transferred from the last year's surplus.

29 June—The Prime Minister announced that Mr Doidge, Minister for External Affairs, had been appointed High Commissioner in London.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.** 25 June—Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs, addressing the N.A.T. deputies in London, urged that the treaty should lead to 'something much greater

and more positive—a genuine community of the Atlantic'. He admitted, however, that this was a long-term objective which must be subordinated to present military exigencies.

3 July—It was announced that a N.A.T.O. defence college would be established in the Paris area and that Vice-Admiral Lemonnier, French Navy, would be its first commandant.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 3 July—*E.P.U.* It was reported that the Council had approved the following grants of special credits within the European Payments Union for the three months beginning 1 July: Austria, 15 m.; Greece 45 m.; Turkey 12.5 m. (The amounts were in *E.P.U.* units of account equivalent to dollars).

4 July—A report on the contribution of the tourist industry to European recovery was published by the O.E.C.

PAKISTAN. 26 June—*Persia.* It was reported that the Persian Embassy at Karachi had invited Pakistani oil technicians to work in Persia.

PERSIA. 21 June—Having failed to obtain a quorum in an earlier session, Dr Moussadek, Prime Minister, obtained a unanimous vote of confidence at an extraordinary session summoned for 4 p.m. He had warned members that without it he would not be responsible for the maintenance of public administration after that time.

Demonstrators entered the Company's information and main offices in Tehran and the police later sealed the information office. Government officials arrived in Kermanshah to take over the installations.

Mr Morrison's statement (*see Great Britain*).

The provisional Persian board sent nine letters of instruction to Mr Drake, General Manager of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, containing *inter alia* the following demands: (1) that Mr Drake should state in writing whether he wished to continue in the service of the National Iranian Oil Company; (2) that he should issue a circular announcing that all orders issued by him would have no authority unless countersigned by the Persian board; (3) that all cash sales must be paid into branches of the National Bank of Iran; (4) that all staff leave should be suspended.

The Persian Government asked all employees to state within seven days whether they would serve the National Iranian Oil Company.

The National Iranian Oil Company printed oil delivery receipt forms at Abadan which required tanker masters to acknowledge responsibility for payment of the purchase price to the National Iranian Oil Company.

22 June—The Anglo-Iranian delegation informed the Finance Minister by letter that the suspension of leave demanded by the Persian board might involve mass resignations of staff which would necessitate partial closing of the refinery. They asked that closing should be supervised by the Persian oil board to obviate charges of British sabotage in case of accident. The delegation left Tehran for England.

It was reported that the oil commission had told tanker masters that

PERSIA (*continued*)

they would not get customs clearance unless they signed the Persian receipt forms. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was reported to have ordered masters in its employ not to sign the Persian receipt forms nor to leave without customs clearance.

British application to International Court for interim injunction (*see United Nations, International Court of Justice*).

British statement on oil supplies (*see Great Britain*).

23 June—The Company warned the Persian Government that tankers held up at Abadan would pump their oil back ashore if the Persians continued to demand receipts for it made out to the National Iranian Oil Company.

The Company announced that its sales manager in Tehran had complied under protest with Government instructions to bank proceeds of daily sales to the credit of the National Iranian Oil Company.

Allahyer Saleh, chairman of the liquidation commission, issued a statement to the press which declared *inter alia*: that foreign lives and property were safe; that conditions of employment in the oil industry would not be changed and only abnormal leave suspended; that the Company would be held responsible for any damage resulting from a stoppage of work caused by the Company; and that arrangements would be made for the departure of all foreign employees who wished to leave.

*Anti-Sabotage Bill.* The Bill was tabled by Dr Moussadek in the Majlis. It provided that penalties ranging from imprisonment with hard labour to execution should be applied to any person 'engaging treacherously or with ill-intent in activities in connection with the operation of Persia's national oil industry' so as to cause the cutting of the pipe lines, or render unserviceable the refineries, or facilities, or transport of oil, or cause destruction to railway lines, installations, or rolling stock. Instigators or accomplices would be subject to the same punishments.

The Government created a security commission to investigate charges of sabotage.

Negotiations for U.S. loan (*see United States*).

24 June—Troops surrounded the Kermanshah refinery where twenty-five British were employed, and Mr Hobson, the manager, had to carry on work in his quarters.

At Abadan, Mr Drake presented the Persian board with a list of protests against Persian interference in the Company's affairs, including the closing of the Kermanshah refinery and the demonstration of 21 June at the Tehran office.

It was learned that the departure of four tankers had been delayed since 8 p.m. on 23 June owing to the refusal of their masters to sign receipts.

25 June—Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador, protested verbally to Mr Bagher Kazemi, Foreign Minister, against the Anti-Sabotage Bill tabled in the Majlis and against a letter sent to Mr Drake by the Persian board informing him that he was guilty of sabotage in holding up oil shipments by refusing to authorize ships' masters to sign the Persian board's form of receipt.

Tehran evening newspapers reported that the British Consul-General in Abadan had asked for the withdrawal of the letter to Mr Drake and had been told by Mr Makki that interference by the British Government could not be accepted.

The newspapers also reported that Senator Daftary, a member of the liquidation commission, had said in Abadan that if British technicians left *en masse* and production dropped as a result, they would be guilty of sabotage.

A spokesman of the Government Press Department said that a report had been received from the Governor of Masjid-i-Sulaiman saying that all British employees at the oil field there had left on 24 June for Abadan.

It was learnt from Kermanshah that Mr Hobson had been dismissed as manager by the Persians for lack of co-operation. He was not allowed to communicate with Mr Drake, his immediate superior.

In Abadan, Mr Drake received a letter from the board saying that if he did not notify them by 8 p.m. whether he wished to continue in the service of the National Iranian Oil Company, the board would recognize that he had resigned and appoint a successor.

The bitumen plant at Abadan closed down, putting 300 Persians out of work.

It was reported that ships' masters' at Abadan had refused unanimously to sign the Persian receipt forms, and twenty-eight tankers were said to be affected.

Mr Drake was reported to have arrived in Basrah.

Statement by Mr Jackson (*see Great Britain*).

26 June—Sir Francis Shepherd informed Dr Grady of the British Government's intention to send the cruiser *Mauritius* to the vicinity of Abadan and to withdraw tankers. The Persian Government was not informed in advance.

It was reported that Mr Seddon, the Company's chief representative in Tehran, had protested to the Minister of Finance: (1) that British employees could not be expected to remain in Persia if the anti-sabotage measure became law; (2) against the Persian direction that proceeds from internal sales should be paid into the National Bank of Persia to the account of the National Iranian Oil Company; (3) against the placing of a Persian, Hassan Shaqaqi, in control of the Tehran sales office; (4) against the suppression of the Company's information department and the manner in which it was carried out.

At Kermanshah, Mr Hobson sent a letter to the Persian committee saying that, if he were dismissed or the Company's operations at Kermanshah interfered with, the British staff there would resign collectively. The committee rejected the protest and said that the staff must give adequate notice if it wished to resign.

Dr Moussadek sent a message to British employees saying that they would be welcome if they remained in Persia, their lives would be safeguarded, and they would receive the same terms of employment. If they left it would be a loss to the free world as well as to Persia.

The British cruiser *Mauritius* reached the Shatt el Arab and the British landing ship *Messina* arrived at Basra.

PERSIA (*continued*)

Under the direct supervision of Hussain Makki, the Persian authorities demanded cash payment for fuel supplied to aircraft evacuating British families from Abadan. The money was advanced by the Anglo-Iranian Company after the matter had been referred to Mr Drake at Basra.

Employment offer to Pakistanis (*see Pakistan*).

Mr Morrison's statement (*see Great Britain*).

27 June—Mr Acheson's statement (*see United States*).

It was reported that all British wives and children had been evacuated. Mr Drake sent messages from Basrah to British and Persian employees asking them to carry on as usual and to avoid provocation.

It was reported that the National Bank of Iran was refusing to accept Anglo-Iranian cheques unless countersigned by the Persian board.

The British staff at Abadan sent letters to the Persian board informing it that they unanimously rejected the Persian Government's offer of employment.

Supplies of aviation spirit from the Abadan refinery by pipe line to Iraq were interrupted when the Persian Customs authorities ordered deliveries to cease unless Iraqi purchasers signed receipts. The Royal Air Force station at Habbaniyah was affected.

It was reported that fifty-four tankers were immobilized at Abadan and that others were arriving at the rate of about five a day.

Seven Persian engineers—former employees of the Anglo-Iranian Company—flew to Abadan to work for the Persian board. Mr Makki claimed that with their help and that of two Hungarian ex-employees of Anglo-Iranian who had volunteered their services, production could be maintained at half the normal rate.

It was reported that Count Caraffa, a vice-president of the Italian Oil Company A.G.I.P., had arrived in Tehran to advise the Persian Government. The Italian Government had informed the British Government of his visit.

Sir Francis Shepherd confirmed that British technicians had closed the oil field at Agha-Jari because storage tanks at Bandar Mashur were full.

28 June—The cruiser *Mauritius* anchored in Iraqi waters opposite Abadan.

A personal letter to President Truman from Dr Moussadek was handed to the U.S. Ambassador in Tehran. It restated the Persian case, claimed that any interruption of oil supplies would be the fault of the company, and appealed for American 'help and support in attaining Persia's national ideals'.

*Iraq.* The Foreign Minister handed the Iraqi chargé d'affaires in Tehran a protest against British use of Iraqi territory as a military base from which to intimidate Persia. It mentioned the presence of a British cruiser in Iraqi waters at Shatt el Arab and British reinforcements at Shaibah airfield outside Basrah, Habbaniyah airfield outside Baghdad, and around Kirkuk and Arbil near the Persian frontier. Iraq was asked to take immediate appropriate steps.

The Government announced in a broadcast that it would drop the anti-sabotage bill if foreign employees would agree to remain in Persia.

The Persian board ordered Mr Mason, acting general manager of the Anglo-Iranian Company, to vacate the general manager's office in Abadan. He complied under protest.

The Anglo-Iranian Company announced that a programme for the diversion of tankers to other destinations had been initiated.

Message to Persian Government from Mr Nehru (*see India*).

It was announced in London by the Board of Trade that, according to information from Tehran, changes had been made in the exchange rates for sterling applying to Persian imports and exports.

29 June—A British Embassy official said that the Embassy had informed the Persian Government orally several days previously that any insistence on a month's notice from British employees would not be acceptable and that a serious view would be taken if the Persians tried to detain anybody against his will.

A big anti-British and anti-American demonstration was held in Tehran by the Communist-sponsored Association to fight Imperialist Oil Companies. An anti-British demonstration also took place in Shiraz, South Persia, during which the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East had some windows broken.

The Government despatched a telegram to the International Court at The Hague rejecting the British submissions and stating the Persian case. It spoke of the collective resignation of the British staff and the anchoring of two British cruisers in the Shatt-el-Arab as designed to intimidate the Persian Government. Three Persian delegates left by air for The Hague.

Mr Morrison's message to British staff (*see Great Britain*).

30 June—A British Note which was delivered to the Foreign Office, after recapitulating the latest Persian actions, notably their 'serious interference' in the Company's operations, 'the campaign of misrepresentation against the Company', the anti-sabotage bill, and Persian insistence that ships' masters should sign receipts acknowledging the oil to be Persian property, said that, since the British Government considered the oil to be the property of the A.I.O.C., this insistence had led to the withdrawal of tankers and would involve the closing of the Abadan refinery as soon as storage capacity was full. The British Government desired to place it on record that the consequent loss of Persian revenue and large-scale unemployment among Persian workers would be entirely the result of the Persian intransigent attitude. The Note concluded with a reminder that the Persian Government was responsible for the protection of British subjects.

Persian statement in United States (*see United States*).

British case before International Court (*see United Nations, International Court of Justice*).

The town house of Mr Seddon, chief A.I.O.C. representative in Tehran, was raided by the Persian authorities.

1 July—Mr Seddon protested to the Finance Minister against the raiding of his house.

PERSIA (*continued*)

The Persian authorities produced at a press conference photographs of documents seized from Mr Seddon's house which they alleged to be proof of the 'tortuous dealings of Anglo-Iranian's public relations department' and of its efforts to bribe sections of the Persian press.

Tehran radio announced that the anti-sabotage Bill had been withdrawn from Parliament.

At Abadan, Mr Ross, general manager of the refinery, ordered the closing of three distillation units and one cracking plant, thereby reducing daily 'through-put' from 15.5 m. to 8.3 m. gallons. It was stated that about 150 of the staff would be affected but they would be retained by the Company.

2 July—Dr Grady, U.S. Ambassador, discussed with Dr Moussadek the deadlock over the question of receipt forms. Dr Moussadek refused to agree to the A.I.O.C. proposal that the Persian receipt forms should bear an endorsement to the effect that the receipt was signed without prejudice to A.I.O.C. claims.

Company officials said that the joint consultative committee representing Indian and Pakistani employees sent a letter on 1 July to the Persian board declining to accept employment under the National Iranian Oil Company 'in the present circumstances'. The officials said that the Indians and Pakistanis would leave with the British in the event of evacuation.

Mr Seddon called on Dr Moussadek to protest against the police raid on his house. He complied with a request from Dr Moussadek to hand over the keys of his safe.

The Tehran evening newspapers reported that Senator Daftary had announced in Abadan that seventy-seven of the less highly skilled British technicians would be replaced immediately by Persians.

A Persian reply to A.I.O.C. staff said that their resignation was unjustified because the National Iranian Company was the legal successor of the A.I.O.C. and it therefore held them responsible for any loss or damage caused by their resignation.

Statement by Iranian Embassy, London (*see Great Britain*).

A demonstration of unemployed workers in Isfahan was dispersed by the police with the use of tear gas. Reports in the local press said that eight mills were closed down because of rising costs and there had been a series of riots among unemployed during the past weeks.

3 July—The Shah entered a hospital to have an operation for appendicitis.

It was reported that the Government had decided to set up a commission to investigate A.I.O.C. documents seized by the police. A proposal in the Majlis that a commission for the same purpose composed of three members each from the Senate and the Majlis failed to get a vote for lack of a quorum.

Customs officials seized all newspapers and mail from a British aircraft on its landing at Abadan. The personal mail was later released.

4 July—Dr Moussadek issued a message to the nation thanking the many hundreds of people who had contributed money, property, and

even 'blood to prepare the signboards of the National Iranian Oil Company'. He said that the public treasury had no need of such help at the present moment and the gifts would be returned to the donors, but if financial difficulties should arise he would ask everyone to help the nation by buying special bonds.

Gen. Zahedi, Minister of the Interior, said that the Government intended indicting Mr Stockil, the company's public relations officer in Tehran, and he would not be allowed to leave the country. In spite of this, Mr Stockil, on the advice of the British Ambassador, left for London by air unmolested.

A.I.O.C. officials said that Persian customs officials had stopped the movement of barges and aircraft between Abadan and Basra.

A meeting took place at Abadan between the Persian board and Company officials to discuss plans for shutting down and recent Persian actions against Company officials, but no agreement was reached.

Mr Mason, the Company's acting general manager, was asked to hand over the keys of his house as the Persians required it. The keys of his car were seized by the police.

**PORtUGAL.** 24 June—*Presidential Election.* The candidates for the election on 22 July were announced as follows: Government Nationalist, Gen. Craveiro Lopes; Republican, Admiral Meireles; left wing, Dr Ruy Luis Gomes.

**RUMANIA.** 28 June—Yugoslav protest *re* deportations (see *Yugoslavia*).

**SIAM.** 29 June—The Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram, was seized by a marine unit while attending a ceremony at the royal landing docks at Bangkok.

1 July—After thirty-six hours of fighting between the navy and marine corps who were responsible for the *coup* on 29 June and the police, army, and air force who remained loyal, order was restored in Bangkok and the Prime Minister reassumed power. It was reported that the leader of the revolt was Gen. Luang Kach Songgram, a former commander in the Marine Corps. The Government stated that Admiral Taharn, former deputy C.-in-C. of the Navy, and Admiral Chalit, C.-in-C. of the Navy, were also involved. The dissidents had broadcast their intention to reorganize the administration which they said was controlled by a corrupt military clique. In the exchange of fire, some buildings and a gunboat were hit, but casualties were reported to be few.

It was reported that a British sloop and a mine-layer had left Far Eastern ports for Bangkok.

4 July—It was reported that the C.-in-C. of the Navy and nine other admirals had been dismissed the service and 75 per cent of naval personnel had been suspended for at least six months. Courts martial had been set up to try the leaders of the *coup*, and a committee under

SIAM (*continued*)

Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram would draw up plans for the reorganization of the Navy.

**SOUTH AFRICA.** 2 July—*Racial Affairs.* The Bureau of Racial Affairs—an Afrikaans organization—issued a statement analysing South Africa's position in relation to constitutional developments in the Gold Coast and other African territories.

THAILAND (*see Siam*).

**TURKEY.** 27 June—*Great Britain.* On his return to Turkey from leave, Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador, expressed surprise to journalists at the publication of articles in the press casting doubt on the British attitude towards Turkish security. He attributed any doubts to misunderstanding which he hoped would soon be dispelled by talks with Turkish statesmen.

3 July—Grant of E.P.U. credit (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

4 July—British statement on North Atlantic Treaty (*see Great Britain*).

## UNITED NATIONS

23 June—*Korea.* Mr Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, broadcasting over the U.N. network, proposed as a first step towards securing a Korean settlement that 'the belligerents should negotiate for a cease-fire providing for the mutual withdrawal of forces from the 38th parallel'.

24 June—*Korea.* A telegram was received at H.Q. from Mr Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary-General, who was at Oslo, saying that negotiations based on the Soviet proposal should begin at once.

27 June—Representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Siam, Turkey, South Africa, Great Britain, the United States, and Luxembourg met at the State Department to discuss the truce proposal and after issued a statement saying that further clarification of the proposal was necessary and was being sought. Willingness to reach a genuine settlement was expressed.

## EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

23 June—*Nationalist China.* The conference in Paris decided by 37 votes to 3 (India, Burma, and Yugoslavia), with 5 abstentions, to accept the credentials of the Chinese Nationalist delegation.

25 June—The general conference voted a new Budget of \$8,718,000 (an increase of \$518,000 over the previous year's).

30 June—*Nationalist China.* The general conference decided by 26 votes to 10 to extend the voting rights of the Nationalist Chinese delegation on the ground that China's inability to pay her contributions was the result of conditions outside her control. The U.K. delegate opposed the resolution as setting an unfortunate precedent.

3  
resol  
feren  
ation  
to t  
organ

INTE

21

22

Hagu

Persi

Com

23

29

30

Gene

junct

Persi

ment

trol a

the E

produ

ship t

INTER

21

Britis

Persi

Japa

abste

27

prove

29 J

tions a

work.

wage r

tions i

and in

UNIT

mitt

Pers

and A

Comm

the Pe

22 J

votes t

23 J

3 July—*Newsprint*. The general conference adopted unanimously a resolution calling for action through the International Materials Conference concerning the world distribution of newsprint and also examination of the problem by the Economic and Social Council with a view to the co-ordination of the activities of the various international organizations in that field.

#### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

21 June—British telegram *re* oil dispute (*see Great Britain*).

22 June—*Persian Oil Dispute*. The British Ambassador at The Hague submitted an application for an interim injunction ordering the Persian Government not to interfere with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's operations or its property pending a final judgement.

23 June—The Court published a summary of the British application.

29 June—Persian telegram to the Court (*see Persia*).

30 June—*Persian Oil Dispute*. Sir Frank Soskice, British Attorney General, presented to the Court the British case for an interim injunction to protect the position of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Persia. He detailed events in Persia, maintaining that Persian enforcement of the oil nationalization law was ousting the Company from control and causing a fall in oil production, and he described in detail why the British staff in Persia could not be replaced without disrupting production and producing dangerous conditions and also causing hardship to the local population.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

21 June—*Persia*. Mr Robens, British Minister of Labour, stated the British case in the Persian oil dispute which had been raised by the Persian delegate on 19 June.

*Japan*. Japan was admitted to the I.L.O. by 177 votes to 11 with 4 abstentions. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Guatemala opposed.

27 June—The budget for 1952 amounting to \$6,224,922 was approved by the plenary session.

29 June—The conference adopted by 105 votes to 33 with 40 abstentions a convention relating to equal pay for men and women for equal work. A convention recommending the establishment of minimum wage machinery for agricultural workers was adopted, and recommendations for the creation of machinery to assist in collective bargaining and in the voluntary conciliation of industrial disputes were also passed.

**UNITED STATES.** 21 June—*Civil Defence*. President Truman submitted to Congress a request for \$536 m. for civil defence.

*Persia*. Mr McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African Affairs, denied a statement by Mr Crossman in the British Commons debate of the same day that he had left the impression that the Persians 'could rely on somebody else if the British were kicked out'.

22 June—*Taxation*. The House of Representatives approved by 233 votes to 160 a Bill to provide \$7,200 m. extra from taxation.

23 June—Mr Malik's proposal for Korean truce (*see United Nations*).

## UNITED STATES (continued)

25 June—*Korea*. In a speech at Tullahoma, Tennessee, on the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, President Truman defended U.S. foreign policy and vigorously attacked those opponents who wished America 'to go it alone' and the 'smear campaign' against Administration leaders and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He said that the United Nations was stronger than when the Korean war started and concluded with the statement: 'We are ready to join in a peaceful settlement in Korea now, just as we always have been. But it must be a real settlement which fully ends the aggression and restores peace and security to the area and to the gallant people of Korea.'

*Mutual Defence Assistance*. The President sent the third half-yearly report on the programme covering 5 October 1950 to 31 March 1951. Shipments to N.A.T.O. countries included 319 aircraft, 9 ships, 3,533 tanks and other combat vehicles, 1,150 guns, and 4,897 transport vehicles. In a message to Congress accompanying the report, the President pointed out that the shipments during the period were more than three times those for the whole of the first year of the programme. He said military production in Europe had not increased as rapidly as had been hoped, though progress had been made.

E.C.A. military aid to Nationalist China (see *Formosa*).

26 June—*Korea*. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, declared to the House Foreign Affairs Committee that if the fighting were stopped at the 38th parallel he would consider that the war had been successfully concluded. He said that unification would have to be sought after the end of the fighting but it was not their policy to unify Korea by force.

*U.S.S.R.* The House approved by 349 votes to 6 a resolution passed by the Senate expressing friendship for all peoples including the Soviet people. The resolution asked that President Truman should request the Soviet Government to acquaint the Russian people of its content and invite their co-operation towards world peace.

27 June—*Persia*. Mr Acheson issued a statement criticising the recent Persian actions and expressing the hope that Persia would seek a formula to avoid existing dangers and to permit British technicians to remain and oil production and shipment to continue.

28 June—*Korea: Soviet Truce Proposal* (see also *United Nations*). The State Department announced that Mr Gromyko, Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, had told Admiral Kirk, U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, the previous day in Moscow that the proposed armistice should be negotiated by the military representatives of the U.N. and South Korean commands on the one hand and of the North Korean command and the 'Chinese Volunteer Units' on the other. The armistice should include a cease-fire and should be limited to military questions, including assurances against the resumption of hostilities.

*Yugoslavia*. Mr Popovic, Yugoslav Ambassador, presented a request to Mr Acheson for arms and equipment for Yugoslavia.

30 June—*Persia*. Mr Entezam, Persian Ambassador, issued a statement denying rumours that foreigners in Persia were in danger as a result of the oil crisis and stating that the anti-sabotage bill would be

withdrawn if the British employees planned to resign on the pretext of the Bill. British actions, including the sending of a cruiser to Iraqi waters and the despatch of troops to the area, were denounced as 'intimidating and provocative acts'.

Congress passed legislation to enable Foreign aid and arms expenditure to continue for another month.

President Truman signed a bill extending until 31 July the control of prices, wages, rents, and credits.

2 July—*North Atlantic Treaty*. Gen. Marshall, Defence Secretary, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the N.A.T. partners of the United States would have 5 m. men under arms by 1954. Under the present plan, the United States would contribute to Gen. Eisenhower's command six divisions, of which three were already in Europe.

Hungarian Note demanding recall of members of U.S. legation staff (see *Hungary*).

3 July—*Korea*. President Truman received a telegram from President Rhee of South Korea expressing confidence that the American people would never allow the Communist aggressors to divide Korea again.

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of the \$8,500 m. foreign aid programme, Mr Averell Harriman, the President's adviser on foreign affairs, said: 'The Kremlin respects nothing but strength. I firmly believe that when we and our allies are strong enough we shall find an entirely different political situation in the world. Confidence will replace fear among the free countries. The Kremlin will find it must adjust its policies, and the process of disintegration may begin behind the iron curtain.'

*Czechoslovakia: Oatis Trial*. The Czech Embassy in Washington rejected as 'insulting' a protest by the American Newspaper Guild against the extortion of a 'phony confession' of espionage from Mr Oatis.

4 July—*Korea*. President Truman in a broadcast on the anniversary of Independence Day said he hoped that the Communists had decided to give up aggression and that the truce talks in Korea would be successful, but he warned listeners that Korea was only part of a wider conflict and that rearmament was still necessary in the face of the Soviet threat to world peace. He concluded with the following words addressed to the men fighting in Korea: 'Victory may be in your hands, but you are winning a greater thing than military victory, for you are vindicating the idea of freedom under international law. This is an achievement which serves all mankind, for it has brought all men closer to their goal of peace. It is an achievement which may well prove to be a turning-point in world history'.

*Czechoslovakia*. The State Department issued a statement which said that the trial and conviction of Mr Oatis was 'a ludicrous travesty of justice' aimed at intimidating the free press of the world. Mr Oatis had been convicted of carrying on the normal activities of a reporter seeking to obtain 'accurate, correct, and verified' information.

Refusal to recall staff from Legation in Budapest (see *Hungary*).

Defence. Mr Wilson, Director of Defence Mobilization, submitted to

UNITED STATES (*continued*)  
 the President a survey of the U.S. general defence programme, covering the quarter ending on 30 June. It reported that the goal of 3,500,000 men under arms was nearly reached and that orders had been placed during the quarter for nearly \$10,000 m. worth of military goods and facilities. Aircraft deliveries were two-thirds higher than a year earlier, and striking advances had been made in atomic weapons. Concerning the effect of the rearment programme on the nation's economy, the report said that, since the outbreak of the Korean war, industrial production had risen over 12 per cent while the gross national product, after adjustment for price changes, had risen by 9 per cent.

U.S.S.R. 23 June—Soviet Korean truce proposal (*see United Nations*).  
 26 June—U.S. friendship resolution (*see United States*).  
 28 June—Soviet clarification of Korean truce proposal (*see United States*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 22 June—*Peace Conference*. It was reported that the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace had proposed that an international peace conference should take place at Zagreb from 23–26 October.

28 June—*Rumania: Deportations*. A strong protest was sent to the Rumanian Embassy against the mass deportations to other parts of Rumania of Yugoslavs living on the Rumanian side of the frontier. The Note demanded the return of the deportees to their homes and the restoration of their property.

Request for U.S. arms and equipment (*see United States*).

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

July	22	Portuguese Presidential Election.
"	30	U.N. Economic and Social Council, Geneva.
Aug.	4	World Council of Churches, Geneva.
"	5–19	Communist Festival of Youth, Berlin.
Nov.	6	U.N. General Assembly, Paris.